

THE CLUB
FINEST OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
Burnett's Old Tom Gin
345-CALLE PIEDAD-345
BUENOS AYRES.

The Standard

ROSBACH MINERAL WATER
(equal to Apollinaris)
IN CASES OF 50 BOTTLES
WOOLLEY AND CO.

No. 9027

BUENOS AYRES, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1892

XXXII YEAR

MEAT SAFES.
STAINED IMITATION WALNUT OUTSIDE
STRONG WIRE NETTING,
AND WITH LEGS
Safe 48 in. high, 34 in. wide,
141 in. deep; former price
\$20; now selling for..... \$12 1/2
Safe 54 in. high, 38 in. wide,
161 in. deep; former price
\$25; now selling for..... 16
Safe 56 in. high, 44 in. wide,
191 in. deep; former price
\$30; now selling for..... 20

Come and see them
EDGAR T. ELY
656 - Calle Cangallo - 656

Healthiest, Purest and Best!

THE NATIONAL BEVERAGE

HESPERIDINA
(Established 25 years.)
TWENTY-NINE PRIZES FROM
EUROPEAN & AMERICAN
EXHIBITIONS TO

M. S. BAGLEY & CO.
for their
TRES COSAS BUENAS!

Hesperidina,
Biscuits and
Marmalade

WHISKY
BUCHANAN BLEND
As supplied to
The House of Commons

Sold Retail everywhere.

Wholesale
C. R. SIMONS & CO.
344 - FLORIDA - 344

BRITISH & FOREIGN
MARINE INSURANCE CO. LD.

Insurance on merchandise by steamer
and sailing vessels to and from all ports
of the world.
Open policies issued on goods from En-
gland.
Claims payable in Buenos Aires or at
Port of destination.
For full particulars, rates and conditions
apply to—

R. A. NORTON
453 - CANGALLO - 453

NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY

Fire risks covered on buildings and
merchandise at lowest possible rates.
Claims settled without reference to
Head Office.

R. A. NORTON
453 - CANGALLO - 453

LIVE STOCK
Insured against all risks for
account of London underwriters,
by steamers from Buenos
Ayres to Liverpool, at excep-
tionally low prices.

R. A. NORTON
453 - CANGALLO - 453

THE BEST
OF
ALL
ADVERTISEMENTS:

A good article at a reasonable figure
and this is only possible where
the **TERMIN** is cash.

THE
BRUNSWICK
CAFÉ & RESTAURANT
345-CALLE PIEDAD-345

Is the most popular resort for the English
in this city and the only thoroughly English
Restaurant in South America.
A visit is solicited. 345 19 15 - 19

FOR DURABILITY
UNSURPASSED

Clark & Sons'
BOOTS & SHOES

Imported by
JAMES SMART
556-CALLE PIEDAD-556

ROBERTSON'S
HIGHLAND SHEEP DIP

Will be shown for the first
time in this country at the
Chascomus Fair, on 24th, 25th
and 26th inst., when sample
tins of 1 1/2 pounds sufficient
to dip 10 sheep, will be given
to estancieros, along with
pamphlet giving instructions
how it is to be used. 80c
Agents, MacCallum & Co., 252
Avenida Mayo.

COMMODOITY OFFICES
TO LET
In suites of two, three or
more

Suitable for
DOCTORS, LAWYERS,
DENTISTS, ETC.

AT THE
GRAN FOTOGRAFIA
PLATENSE

230-Calle Florida-230

The Standard
All facts and news will be sent to our readers.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1892

By direct cable via Lisbon.

TELEGRAMS
TO
STANDARD.

Buenos Aires, Oct. 6.—Twelve fresh cases
of cholera and 7 deaths here yesterday.
The epidemic seems likely to decline.

Hamburg, 5th.—Thirty fresh cases and
11 deaths in last 24 hours.

London, 5th.—A case of cholera in
Lancashire is now under treatment.

Here and at Gravesend six more suspi-
cious cases are announced.

Berlin, 5th.—Up to the present the
Austrians are ahead in the race from
Vienna to Berlin and vice versa.

Count Stattenberg has done 575 kilo-
metres in 21 hours and 35 minutes.

Prince Leopold will be the winner on
the German side.

London, 5th.—The post Tompkins is
at the last gasp. The Queen has not
frequently to enquire about him.

Catania, 5th.—Rina is again in erup-
tion. The crater on the S. W. of the
volcano is vomiting great streams of
lava which again threaten the town of
Nicolosi.

Berlin, 5th.—It is denied that there
are any differences between Capri and
Count Klenau; and it is said that
the latter will withdraw to the new military
and taxation bills.

Paris, 5th.—With the view of suppress-
ing the "Petite Bourse," held at night
in the street, which inconveniences the
public, a Night Bourse is to be opened
New York, 5th.—Florida State has
elected a Democratic Governor; and
this is regarded as unfavorable for the
Republicans at the approaching Presi-
dential elections.

The conduct of the strikers
at Carmaux and the abuses of the
Socialists give rise to protest from sense-
ible people.

Some papers call on Government to
interfere more vigorously in the mat-
ter.

Rome, 5th.—It is calculated that there
are now over 3000 candidates for elec-
tion as Deputies in the 503 districts of
the kingdom.

There are over 100 Radical candidates,
but they are losing ground, owing to
the disunion amongst their leaders.

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police shot him as he made a mad dash.
Meantime, the most notorious criminal
in the city, Juan P. Paz, who had been
on "parade" to another. Some of them
did not pretend to molest them. Thus the
house (which) will admit of a great
exposed to be robbed or murdered by
landlady, and moreover to be shot or
burnt alive under circumstances like
those at Bolivar, by the paid agents of
Government.

Thus, the way to attract respectable
settlers to this country, that is a
great incentive to outlaws and out-
casts of the Smaridista type, who know
that they will not be punished. As soon
as they have been established in the
known in Europe it will cause a pro-
found sensation. The revolution of the
Prensa as to the frauds committed
on poor colonists, and the attempt to
despoil 2,000 families in Entre Rios,
who had paid for their farms, have
caused a shock to the public mind of
Buenos Ayres that will not soon be
forgotten. The Bolivar outrage is a climax
of oppression and cruelty, which is cal-
culated to produce the most serious
of the German and Italian Governments.

As we have already announced, (says
the Prensa), there was to be presented
yesterday a motion for interpellating the
Minister of the Interior, in order to
know the Chamber did not meet for want
of quorum. We are told that said interpellation
was to be made at the sitting of
Friday last, before the sanguinary af-
fair occurred, but it was postponed as
happened yesterday for want of quorum.
In all probability the motion will be
made next Friday's sitting, but, with-
out closing our eyes to the plausible
object which inspires it, we insist in
the fact that the Bolivar outrage is a
practical result, as regards either the
settlers or the victims, for public opinion
has already given its verdict on the
question with the particulars published
by the papers in general, and the manner
in which the State-lands in Bolivar
were sold, we have received some im-
portant information which we purpose
publishing to-morrow for want of space
to-day. In regard to the circumstances
of the sanguinary affair of Sunday last,
independently of the official version, we
give the following particulars commu-
nicated to us personally by a well-
known politician of Bolivar, who has
arrived here yesterday and who guaran-
tees the authenticity of his information.
He says—About ten days ago the settlers
were informed that they were going to be
evicted, and several of them assembled
in the mill, within the police station,
to the number of 20 under the command
of the Commissary.

The official Sixto Dominguez who ac-
companied them approached the mill,
while the Commissary and the police re-
mained concealed in a ditch along the
wire-fence of the farm (chacra). Dom-
inguez was invited to get down and
entered a room where were assembled
several settlers, who asked him in a
friendly manner if he had come as
"chamberlain" (diplomate), to which he
replied in the negative, and to the other
questions he answered that the police
would not come that day. At the same
moment the son of the miller announced
the approach of the police. Dominguez
wanted to withdraw, but he was com-
pelled to remain. The Commissary
with an agent stopped at a regular dis-
tance from the mill, whither went the
miller's wife, inviting him to pass on
the road, telling him that before seeing
him should speak with her husband. The
Commissary refused and asked that
Dominguez should come out. The latter
came out accompanied by the miller's
wife and went up to the Commissary,
encouraging him to enter alone to speak
with (Hau), which he did. The Com-
missary informing him that he had
ordered to proceed against them and
saying them not to offer resistance.
Hau and his companions refused,
saying that in the police-station
prisoners were ill-treated and that they
would not submit. They agreed
with Dominguez, the Commissary
telling him that he would report the resistance
and advising them to apply to the Minister
to have their rights respected. Mr.
Nunes replied on the same day that he
would order the police to suspend all
proceedings against the settlers. Subse-
quently this measure was revoked at
the instance of the Juez de Paz of Bo-
liver and the same day that the order
was revoked the Juez de Paz, returned
by the first train, took eleven policemen
and the notorious Chirio of 9 de
Julio, whom the Chief of Police had pre-
viously ordered at his orders, and they
traveled during the night, arriving at 3 o'clock in the morning.
They then went to the house of the fam-
ily of Don Luis Marañon, situated in
the same town, knocked down the doors,
and entering fired off revolvers to
frighten the inmates, which they suc-
ceeded in doing.

On the evening of Saturday the set-
tlers were informed that the Commis-
sary and Juez de Paz were leaving 9 de
Julio with armed policemen, and they
assembled in the mill as it was the
safest place, where the police or a
former assembly had not dared to attack
them.

For his part the Commissary began to
organize his force to march on the
mill. He had 18 policemen from Bo-
liver, the official Dominguez, the notori-
ous Rodriguez, and eleven police-
men from 9 de Julio. The Juez de Paz
had the Alcaldes Fernandez and Sayago,
Receiver Saravia and assistants Sayago
and Ramirez besides 20 national guards,
forming a total of nearly 60 men with
armed with Remingtons, proceeded,
some on horseback and others in the
carriages taken in 9 de Julio.

It was about 5 a.m. when in battle ar-
ray they moved the mill. As soon as
their presence was felt, the miller's
wife came out and besought them not to
attack saying that there was no one in
the mill. The Commissary, without
hesitating to reason, gave her a push
and she fell. The police then burst
open the doors, the first began.
The Commissary was the first to fall.
He was killed by a Remington bullet.
In the smoke and natural confusion the
settlers did not notice the death of
their leader and fired off all their bullets
(300 each), after which they saw that
the Commissary and one policeman were
dead and the Juez de Paz wounded,

whereupon they took to flight. Several
of them carrying the cries of the wounded
Juez de Paz, who besought them not to
abandon him, turned back to rescue him,
but the settlers warned them not to ap-
proach nearer. The Juez de Paz, who
was wounded in the thigh, managed to
crawl away to a carriage which was
driven towards him to rescue him.
The policemen arrived in the greatest
disorder at the town, and the news of
the disaster soon spread. Then several
miller, who the Red Cross, amongst
others Doctors Alvarista and Julio Gar-
cia, and Mr. Sastre, took carriages to
the scene of the fight to gather the bod-
ies of the killed and look after the
wounded. It was thought that the list
of casualties was a heavy one. They
returned before midday and were well
treated at the mill. At 12 p.m. the police
force, reorganized, set out under the
command of the official Dominguez, and
the meritorious Rodriguez, to lay siege
to the mill. During the night, seeing no
signs of life in the mill, they cautiously
approached and found that the mill was
occupied by only three of the settlers,
and that the others had fled. On Monday
morning, as already known, the 100 po-
licemen arrived in Bolivar, and as they
had nothing to do, they were ordered to
return. The Supreme Court of Justice,
in accordance with the note received
from the Executive Power, giving an
account of the sanguinary affair in the
district of Bolivar, yesterday adopted a
resolution whereby the Criminal Judge
of the Department of the Centre should
re-visit the said district and draw up a
report of the affair. During the absence
of the Criminal Judge, the Civil Judge
will take his place.

With much pleasure we learn that the
Chief of Police in La Plata, Sr. N. Nu-
ñez, is not yet responsible for the au-
thorities of the deceased Juez de Paz
and Commissary in this sad affair. Sr.
Núñez always recognized the rights of
the colonists and did everything possible
to restrain the misguided and unfor-
tunate Juez de Paz and Commissary, who
we consider a merited fate.

COLONIES IN PARAGUAY.
Letters received yesterday from the
President Gonzalez colony give a
pleasant account of the state of things
there, the colony being well settled,
and the colony being well settled,
and the colony being well settled.

Some of the colonists have been
murdered in cold blood, and under
circumstances of peculiar atrocity, but
no efforts have been made to punish
the assassins. In one case the latter
died under a French colonist, out of
his fingers, then his hands and
feet, and finally cut his throat. The
few Irish families in the colony are
in a state of terror and have written
to their friends in Buenos Ayres, begging
them to do their best to get them re-
moved. This is by no means easy, as
the colony is 142 miles inland from
Asuncion, and unless the British Con-
sul, Dr. Stewart, exert himself on their
behalf they run much risk of being
murdered.

We have already opposed the settle-
ment of English or Irish people of the
working classes in Paraguay, and we
think it is high time for Dr. Stewart
to issue a notice that the country is not
suited for British peasant farmers, and
that they are moreover exposed to be
robbed and murdered with impunity.

The recollection of the terrible fate
of the so-called Lincolnshire farmers,
near Paraguri, is fresh upon our mind
after a lapse of 10 years.

After 19 had died were brought down
to Buenos Ayres by the joint efforts
of the British Charge d'Affaires, Mr. St.
John, the St. Patrick's Society and the
British merchants of the city. Never-
theless, the Paraguayan Government has
succeeded in inducing a number of
French, Irish and other families to settle
recently at Casapá, by giving them
free passages from Buenos Ayres,
farm-lands of 32 acres and food for six
months.

It is worthy of remark that there is a
small German colony, called San Bernar-
do, about 30 miles from Asuncion,
on the borders of Lake Paraguay, where
the French-Irish colony had been placed
in the same vicinity, within easy reach
of the capital, it might have got on as
well as the German, but it was not so
lucky as the French colony so far in the
interior of the country.

Compare the condition of these unfor-
tunate people with that of some of the
flourishing Chaco colonies, such as
Messrs. Hardy's at Las Palmas, near
Rio del Oro, to compare the fortune
of the British settlers from Casapá to the
above colonies near Tres Bocas! The
case of the poor sufferers is a very hard
one, and deserves some effort on our
part to save them.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.
Wednesday Evening
Owing to the fog, the river steamer
Belo arrived late to-day.

A large quantity of material has ar-
rived in the steamer Lazzarotto from
the construction of another lazaretto on
Florida Island.

The steamer Cordovan, from Bor-
deaux, has been put in quarantine.

The National steamer Liguria is in
view of Montevideo. It is the Platan-
to's, its speed being 17 miles. It is a
beautiful steamer, and will immedi-
ately begin to compete with the Platan-
to. The new company are having another
one built in Europe.

The Siro and Calahorra have been given
free pratique.

It is rumored that President Herrera
offered the portfolio of Finance to Dr.
Aureliano Rodriguez Larrea.

The Director-General of Customs left
this evening on an inspection visit to the
customs houses.

It appears a foregone conclusion that
the members of the Board of Health, in
view of the marked indifference of the
Government, will resign en masse.

It is rumored that Minister Baza
is about to send in his resignation.

There is nothing known about the
loan. The attitude of Government in
the matter has given rise to a good deal
of unfavorable comment.

The debate on the silver coinage bill
was resumed this evening in the
Senate.

THE LARGEST INVESTORS IN LIFE
ASSURANCE.

ARE THOSE WHO DO NOT NEED ASSURANCE.

The Equitable and the other large
companies issue policies for \$100,000;
and many more assure their lives in a
more valuable company than the Equi-
table. The Equitable is a notable ex-
ample: he carries a million and a half
on his life, holding policies in nearly
every one of the reliable companies.
The late Mr. Bowditch carried about a
quarter of a million. Many other in-
stances might be cited.

Obviously, such men do not need life
assurances to protect their families
against want, and those who need such
protection could not afford to pay the
premiums on such large amounts of
assurances. Why, then, do the wealthy
assure? Simply because the Equi-
table is a valuable company, when taken
with strong and ably-conducted finan-
cial institutions, is a good investment.
It offers ready money for the settle-
ment of their estates in the event of
their premature death, and when they
give, when issued on the Tontine plan,
an adequate return to themselves.
No safer or better investment could be
made by the millionaire than an Equi-
table policy. The Equitable is a notable
example: it is a company that has paid
out \$1,000,000. This is shown by the
results of such policies ending their
Tontine periods in 1892; for every such
policy maturing this year shows a return
of the total amount paid in premiums,
with interest at rate between 5% and
7% per annum besides.

If life assurance is patronized by the
most successful business men in the
community, who, in the strictest
sense of the term, need life assurance,
it is not surprising that the Equi-
table is a valuable company, when taken
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When a man of large capital dies, his
family may still enjoy the income from
his estate, and when they die, the pro-
fessional man, or the clerk, or the
writer, or the engineer, or the mechanic
or the laborer dies, his family will, in
ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, be
left without protection unless his life has
been insured.

To the millionaire, life assurance is not
a necessity, but a desirable invest-
ment, and it gives him a freedom and
peace in the disposal of his wealth
which would otherwise be unattain-
able.

Not only does it furnish ready money
for the settlement of his estate in the
event of premature death, but it allows
him to spend his income freely where
he might otherwise deem it expedient
to reserve it for his family. Life assur-
ance enables rich men in many in-
stances to make large bequests and per-
form acts for the benefit of the public
which they might otherwise regard as
impossible.

Life assurance is a necessity for all
who are not millionaires. Life assur-
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Small assortment of Ladies'
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 nd's Black Mango Powder
 nd's Baking Powder
 nd's Custard Powder
 nd's Table Jellies.

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 Also refreshments and light Refresh-
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 and the Eagle's Eye. Three Castles
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